

October 20, 1987

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 8791

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of the House bill and Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. FASCELL, MICA, YATRON, DYMALLY, KOSTMAYER, SMITH of Florida, ATKINS, and BROOMFIELD, Ms. SNOWE, and Messrs. GILMAN, MACK, and DEWINE.

As additional conferee solely for consideration of section 156 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. SOLARZ.

As additional conferee solely for consideration of section 199E of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. BONKER.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, for consideration of sections 124, 134, 139, 145, 151 through 154, 156 through 162, 179, 189 through 194, 196, and 403 of the House bill, and sections 111 through 114, 116 through 124, 303, 525, 551, 555 through 557, 559, and 606 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. HORTON.

As additional conferees from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of sections 132, 143, 146, 182, 199, 199B, and 212 of the House bill, and titles VII, IX, X, and XI and sections 502, 503, 504, 506, 512, 526, 528, 531, 549, 552, 558, and 570 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. RODINO, MAZZOLI, HUGHES, FRANK FISH, MCCOLLUM, and SWINDALL.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of section 199F of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mrs. BYRON, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. BATEMAN.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 552, 912, and 913 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. ROSTENKOWSKI, GIBBONS, RANGEL, and DOWNEY of New York.

The Chair reserves the right to appoint two minority conferees from the Committee on Ways and Means.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for consideration of sections 401 through 404 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. DINGELL, WAXMAN, SHARP, LENT, and MADIGAN.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sections 401 through 404 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. ROE,

SCHEUER, HALL of Texas, LUJAN, and SENSENBRENNER.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of section 552 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. MINETA, DE LUGO, and HAMMERSCHMIDT.

□ 1340

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 1748, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1988 AND 1989

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1748) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1988 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for fiscal year 1988 for the Armed Forces, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1989 for certain specified activities of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. DICKINSON

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DICKINSON moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1748) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for such Department for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, and for other purposes, be instructed to agree to the provisions contained in section 827 of the Senate amendment (entitled "Soviet Union Embassy Agreements") with an amendment that would provide for termination of the current embassy agreements one year and 10 days after the date of enactment of those provisions or on such earlier date as may be agreed upon by the United States and the Soviet Union, with the Mount Alto site to be unavailable for use by the Soviet Union after such termination.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my motion is to instruct our conference managers on the Defense authorization bill to recede to the Senate language on one point only: we should approve the Senate amendment voiding the Embassy agreements which gave

the Soviets Mount Alto here in Washington and which gave the United States a KGB soundstage in Moscow.

The Senate language to which the House conferees should recede was amendment No. 722 to the Senate Defense authorization bill and it can be found in the RECORD of September 24 on page S12627.

It isn't easy to find out who is responsible for the 1969 agreement that gave the Soviets rights to Mount Alto. No one has stepped forward to take the credit.

The intelligence community tells the press that the accords were signed over its strong objections; former CIA Deputy Director Bobby Inman says "the State Department wouldn't listen" to their counsel. Others say that the U.S. intelligence community signed off on the accords and has no rights to complain now about poor judgment.

James Schlesinger, a former Secretary of Defense, suggested before Congress this past June that the State Department might not be to blame, having signed the 1972 agreement "under duress" from the White House pressure.

Regardless of past history, at present the Soviets are already using their new hilltop Embassy complex to intercept U.S. communications, according to William Webster, Director of the FBI. The April issue of Popular Mechanics includes a lengthy discussion by Senator MOYNIHAN, formerly on the Intelligence Committee, about how the sweeping of the electronic airwaves can be done from Mount Alto. He argues, among other things, that the Soviets are using parabolic dishes to pull in microwave signals right now from the occupied apartment complex on the new Embassy site. Senator MOYNIHAN has tried three times to have the Soviets expelled for this reason.

There are various opinions as to how much of an intelligence advantage the Soviets really gain from conducting their electronic eavesdropping activities from Mount Alto. However, one thing we've learned from the bugging of our new Embassy in Moscow is that the Soviets are very good and very serious about technological espionage.

The Mount Alto accords were bad for the United States for a second equally important reason: They permitted the Soviets to build and bug the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Only extreme carelessness can explain why we are left, after 17 years and \$23 million, with a compromised embassy building. Poor construction, leaking roofs, and bugged so badly that Mr. MICA and Ms. SNOWE, who have visited the site, reported in May that even reconstruction of whole floors might never seal off the Soviet's electronic ears.

It would appear from the press that our intelligence services are still trying to figure out the type and extent of